pageogenice for intelligence the have received from London, they dre either sailing or preparing in all finste for their departure.

The Photon frigate had arrived h 5 weeks from St. Helena. Buopaperte continued to live in the same secluded mannet as he has done for some time.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Sunapolis, Thursday, Nov. 4.

It is stated, that for the last fight years not a single case of small pux has occurred in the dominions of the King of Denmark. owing to the whole of the inhabitants having been vaccinated, by order of the King.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazrtle. Sin, ... I am, or I was, the unfortunate

husband of a buyer of bargains. My

wife had somewhere heard, that a

good housewife never has any thing to parchase, when it is wanted.— This maxim was often in her mouth, and always in her head. She was not one of those philosophical talkers that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she was always making additions to her stock, and never looked into a store but she spied something "that might be wanted some time or other," which was another favourite maxim of hers; and it was utterly impossible for her to pass the door of a house where she heard "goods selling by auction." Whatever she thought cheap, she felt it the duty of an economist to buy; & in consequence of this maxim, our house is encumbered on every side with useless lumber. Unmindful of the golden maxim of Dr. Franklin, "Buy what thou hass no need of, and thou wist soon sell thy necessaries." She a few days since, sent home a cart load of articles which she told me she had purchased at an auction store at the very lowest prices that were ever heard of. Well, my dear, I replied, I hope they are as useful as they are cheap. We have, answered she, no immediate use for them, because we have enough of the same articles for common use already in the house, but they may be wanted some time or other. I then desired her to let me take a view of her purchases, and upon her shewing me into a back room what was my astonishment to see it literally covered with an inconceivable va riety of articles, not one of which could I possibly divine the use of. Upon my expostulating with her up. on her unpardonable extravagance in purchasing such a quantity of us less and tantastic trumpery, she endeavoured to justify herseif, by quoting her favourite maxim, "that they might be wanted some time or other;" and added, "that they certainly were the very chespest things in the world, because Mrs. Knowall, wito came in too late to make a bid, said she would have given more for them." I then asked Maria to shew me the bill of her purchasesthis request produced some agitation, and a transient change of colour; at length, however, she produced it, and I found the amount to be \$250, with an N. Bene attached, "Cash ment upon seeing the articles, I must confess it was much increased when I saw the bill. It excited in my mind a variety of reflections, & I stood for some time motioniess & silens. In the mean time Maria had disappeared, reading, as I suppose, some marks of displeasure in my countenance. I went in pursuit of her, and found her in her own chamber, employed about some domestic affairs. I hegged her to suspend for a while her occupation, and include me with her attention for a few moments. I then addressed her, as nearly as I can recollect, in the following words. "I have long famented, Maria, your unfortunate propen bity for buying bargains; you have 'already expended, in the purchase of things unnecessary, more money, than would have sufficed to support the family for six months. But this fast display of your talents in buying bergains, has been to me a source of the deeper regret, and the most painful teffection. The articles you have purchased are not such as are suited to our circumstances, and the time will never be when they will be wanted. The large amount of the bill too which you have exhibited to me, and which I find must be paid on demand. has entirely deranged my plans, and dissoncerted my views. The money you have contracted to

much in need of his money as he is to enlist in their army, and come to furtly entired to it, the other por this country, perhaps to be shot tion of this sum I wad determined to more heard of Yes-lacpeat it, to appropriate to the furtherance of - religious institution, which pro- 'ny of the nations of Europe now to maes, if properly supported, to be the had I hoped to discharge my duty both to mish and to Godi This anticipation, so gratifying to my feelings, your extravagance has dis us. And are we to run the hazard appointed, and I must now forego of a war, with perhaps most of the the satisfaction of discharging, a just and long standing debt, and deny myself the pleasing conviction of having contributed my mite to the extension of the Kingdom o the Redeemer. I snall therefore be compelled to dispose of every thing you have purchased that we can possibly dispense with, at whatever sacrifice may be necessary; for never can I reconcile it to my ideas of honesty and integrity to spend my money in the purchase of unnecessary articles, while the claims of the honest dealer, and the industrious mechanic, remain unsatisfied. From this day forward, Maria, we must commence a system of reform; the present period is distinguished for unusual embarrassments and dis tresses; we must then practice a rigid and systematic economy; but economy consists not win buying what may be wanted some time or other." I must therefore request that you will never again go to an auction; and I hope, my wife will in future devote her time to pursuits more consonant to the dignity of her sex. and more worthy her vocation, as a rational and accountable Being."-Maria listened with the utmost attention to my adoress, and when I had finished, she burst into tears. clasped me round the neck, acknowledged her errors, and promised never again to be a hunter of burgains. She has requested me. Mr. Editor. to send you an account of this scene, which she begs you will publish for

"Buying Bargains." Your's respectfully. SIMON AIMWELL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

the benefit of such other ladies as

may be afflicted with the disease of

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! Notwithstanding the distresses end disasters which were the consequences of the last war, there are among us a number of restless spirits, eager again to involve the country in war. It is now to be waged with Spain, and the sole object of this war is the conquest or the Floridas. Now, for my part, I think w have territory in the greatest abundance; and much more than we can ever sell. Still, if the Flo ridas could be got for money, and our rulers chose to buy it, I am not the man who would abuse th. m for it. But this thing called war-shedding the blood of our citizens, and bankrupting our national and state treasuries, for the chance of getting a little land, which would do us no good if we got it, is what I abhor. I remember too, that the last wor was declared for Sailor's Rights. & then we were to conquet Canada. Yet when the treaty of peace was proclaimed, no oné word was to be and about Sailor's Rights, and as to our conquering Canada, we were not able to defend our own shores. Our ministers did not even ask for sailors rights, or Canada. Now, if we go to war to get the Floridas, may it not end like the former war, by a treaty which says not a word about the Floridas? Then it is cer tain that a war will cost us a great deal of money, of which the nation has very little to spare at this moment, and it may be as disgraceful to us, as was the last war. For surely a nation is disgraced, if it suffer a handful of men to march thirty miles by land, take possession of its Capitol, and burn its public buildings. It is true, indeed, our naval officers, many of them, acquitted themselves glurious y-They gained honour, but the nation was disgrac-

Lam very well aware, that Spain a a week power, and to us poor short sighted mortals, it may seem, could do us very little harm, single handed. If we declare war, with-out just cause, we incur the displeasure of God; and if he be our ene we contend? Besides, who can be voided when it is possible. To them lieve that Spain would have no as I address myself, and entrest than my, with what hopes of success can sistancel Nutions, to their shame as they value the prosperity of the bests spoken, go to war whenever it suite their interest and convenience. | piness, to unite their endeavours in Now just at this time it would be pay. I had appropriated in part to very convenient to many of the natible, unnecessaring ducharge of Mr. Fairdealer's from of Hoppe to see fid of part ruinous war. very convenient to many of the natible, unnecessary, and it may be, a

Ill the forts of the Netherlands, to come list for the familie spon which are sealing to bribe above to both you know he has already given he doe because they want bread, and to the to die him he dediction is now as who would easily be provided upon it would be very canvenient to maget rid of a number of troublesome praductive of the greatest good; & spirits among them; and this being the case, they would so in find a pretext for allying themselves to Spain, and joining in the war against conquerors of Buonapartes for the chance of getting the Floridas?

This nation has been very much divided and distracted; but of late every disposition has been shown to lay aside party distinctions, and to unite in promoting the interests of the country. Many causes contribute to produce these divisions, but these causes no longer exist, and if we could but be allowed to live some years in peace with the world, and with ourselves, we might, notwithstanding all our present distresses and diffirulties, be once more a happy and prosperous people. But if we again rush into war, what can be expected but disorder and division among ourselves?

We know that there is of the democratic party, a considerable por tion anxious to turn out the present President. These men no doubt will be disposed to precipitate him into this, war, in the hope that the taxes, loans, &c. which must be the consequence of war, will render him unpopular, and prevent his re-election. Now, for my part, although I am not so fond of Mr. Monroe as to be unwilling to part with him for a better man, yet I am not certain that the person proposed for his successor is a better man, and indeed, if he was somewhat a superior man, yet the miseries which follow in the train of war are too great to be en dured, (when they can be avoided,) in order to gratify the ambition of any set of men.

It is most certain that the war will cost us much more than we can get by it, and terminate as it might. we should be losers. It is probable that we should gain nothing at all to compensate us for the lives which we lost, and money which we squandered, but a treaty of peace giving us nothing.

Why then should we go to war? It is said, because the King of Spain has refused to ratify the treaty which his minister made with our government, and this war is to be entered into, to make him ratify it: or, what is the same thing, give up the territory which was to have been sold to us. And can the good peo ple of this country be such foois as to believe that this would justify a nation in going to war? Are we to condemn any country because it refores to ratify a treaty made by its ministers? How often have we done this very self same thing? How many treaties, made by our ministers, has our government refused to ratify? And shall we pretend that other nations have not a right to do sident, was rejected, without even being submitted to the senate. To rents from the nills are like rivers. prevent the ratification of what was called Jay's treaty, what efforts were made from one end of the continent to the other? Now let it be remembered, that the King of Spain has only done that which was done by Mr. Jefferson, and that which alarge party of our people wished to be done in the good old times of good old Washington. The conduct of Ferdinand has been just what our own has been. How then can we go to war with him about it, without at the same time abusing ourselves, our own acts, and all the zeal of all the flaming patriots, who have on former occasions talked, & written, and spoken so much, to prove that every nation has a right to do it.

To be sure, there are in this country, as well as others, a number of brave spirits, they would call themselves, who can talk of going to war as they would of a frolick, and are always ready for it, wish or without cause; but I trust that our honest yeomanry are not of this character, but that they believe war to be at country, and their security and haporder to save us from an anprofita?

Gen. Bofiver.

Klogenn (Jame) Sept. Lip attender & della His Majesty's brig Bravel of file thinking a guns, capt. Sameres, in a layer on hompersons con Carshagons, Came to anchor at Porce of the Phase Royal yesterday

By the Deaver we learn, that an war authorist secount of the sapulfe of point authorist secount of the sapulfe of her tales of the By the Beaver we learn, that an han shorteness Santa Fee, gesched Carthagens on the 9th inst. It stated that the first division of the Independent army? under General Sublette, laid siege to the City on the 10th elt. & that on the 17th, General Bolivar came up with the remainder of the troops among them was a number of Bri tish troops, when it was obtained possession of.

Nothing certain was known of Gen. Morillo. La Forie with a small force was at Cucatan, (between Santa Fee and Pampalona) and General Sunlette had been disparched with a considerable number of men for to enter Pampalona.

Three or four hundred, of the Royalists accompanied the Viceroy of Santa Fee to Turbaco. The few troops that escorted him, committed some excesses on the way to that

The Sapphire postship, commanded by captain Hart, was to sail from Carthagena for Porto Bello, a few hours after the Beaver's departure.

A letter from Carthagena, dated the 9th inst. says, 'You have no doubt heard of the entrance of the late enemy in the capital of New Grenada; we learn by this post that the Viceroy is only fifteen mires off from hence. Some say that Bolivar entered on the 10th, while others affirm that he only did so on the 18th -Nothing is known here of the Captain General.

A gentleman who came from Wilmington yesterday morning states, that on the evening before, the grist milis on the Brandywine occupied by Mr. Thomas Lee, were burnt down on Sunday evening. About 7000 barrels of flour were destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at \$20,000.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. An obliging friend has favoured us with the following melancholy narrative of the late

Hurricane at St. Barts:

On the 20 h Sept. at 8 PM. the weather appeared threatening, and about 12 o'clock the wind shifte: to the north and continued to increase from that quarter till ten the next morning, when it hauled more to the west, its violence still increasing. At this time, 1 o'clock, PM, the 21st, we are shut up with candles burning. The last opportunity of observing the harbour, there were but two vessels affoat. The barometer continues to tail. 3 PM. All nature appears at war with man; we cannot see the distance of 20 vards. We can scarce hear chen other speak in the house. The gale has certainly reached its utmost height. The rain or soud resemthe very thing which we ourselves bles a vivid bloze of lightning. It have been in the practice of doing? the whole world were on fire the One treaty, made by our new Pre- scene could not be more awfully sublime than at present. The tor-God only knows where it will end, should the flow continue-every house must be washed away. The wretched inhabitants are seeking safety in flight.

9 PM. Little did I think, when I penned the foregoing, that we should so soon share the fate of these poor wretches. The violence of the storm forced us to remove. The first place of security we fixed upon was the jail. I was nominated to obtain possession and have the doors opened to receive the family. In attempting to reach it, I was thrown down twice, and carried as far as the Chapel. However, a momentary ill fortunately enabled me to gain the place, with no other damage than the loss of hat and cost.

In this place the tremendous fury of the wind had worked a perfect destruction of every door and window in this noble adiace.

On returning to the family I found them in the utmost consternation,

plepes At the fragulation hundred yards from 10 it farmerivstdoff History ter was killed U Syvert

heeb found so laverates be known. Houses and be to away togeth At the commence of their were thirty sail of float, chiefly Americales eat years in their was a large of their weeks in their sail of their weeks in their was a large of their w est vessel in the harbour, guere ship, is not to be star

The Bovernor has iffed in Ine soyether reflection tressed and destitute. 41

From the Boston Dally Add

of Sarurday.
The following additional in the West Indier was for transmitted by our cotressed. Gloucester. It was formal Capt. Babson of schr. Reliand Ponce, Porto Rico, 🛸

"Sept. 22d, experienced at le a very severe hurricane. And days before my sading being all the neighbouring islands in Thomas it was very severe, all of vessels on shore, and the missing; the lower part of the very much injured. At Toron very vessel on abore, the torib pletely destroyed, only two loss standing—the Governor of still land and his family were all du-ed in his own house, and min ther lives tost. At the city of Jonns, Porto Rico, every vessel on shore and considerable buildings were destroyed, stool lives lost, principally stevens Mayagues at the vester in ponis other windward Islands, medical same as has been reported. I no American vessels at Ponte, 0 tober 4."

New-York, Od. 2

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYES By the orig Planter, cipt. Sept. We have received Boenos Ay Gazettes to the 14th of August one of which we make the folia translations

Translated for the W.Y E. P.
Buenos Ayres Gazetta Earned dinary, Thursday, A.S. 1, 18 An official communication to h

An official communication for the vernment of Buenes Agree from deputy residing at Chili. It also a control of Buenes Agree from Most Executers Sir—Harris quainted your excellency, path instant, from Valparatio, with arrival at that port of the race miral D. Manuel Blanco, intial of war General San Martin at panied by the frigate Limitation of taking supplies, I had been to find the pose of taking supplies, I had the satisfaction to inform yelling, that a few days arrival of the brig of war fand on, admiral lord Gochrace.

arrival of the brig of war for don, admiral lord Cochrine the same port in the frigard gins, in company wire the from the river La Plata. The force of the navy at Gill's re-united at Valpsraisor as to set sail for the Pacific By the information in the company was a rucked that the enemy was a rucked that the enemy was a rucked to a Callso, and that wary at Callso, and that wary at Callso, and that was a callso with the property of the attack was a callso and that wou in due time, the Roysing hor dared to yenter out of nor dared to venture out of line, notwithstanding theirs ty in the number of vessellar blockading squadron. Admitis coast of Lima, and mer with or no opposition. At Parks all the supplies and multilities at that departments and public fore the inhabitants, he pursome excesses committee

them in the utmoss construction, cevery moment expecting, the dining foreign sailors.

He, were from Pairs of fall in ruins. To gain the cellar was dur only resort, and after much difficulty fitteen souls were collected there.

Sept. 22d, the scene that presented the ruins of this morning was truly sweet in the sail of the sail

Takillo and superplate and comments and the print to Children Lot and the Compies and you can be seen to the comments of the compies and the c lie be see seil forthwich for strike, takfug on board some ious, one hundred Negroes, who wight shelfer under his flag. appends of \$100.000, The ship de captured a brighaden with p and a schooner from the U. with municions of war. God preserve you Excellency.

intingo de Chilli, June 28th, 1819. THOMAS GUIDO. the Most Excellent, the Supreme Dirictor of the United Provinces of South America.

No. 2. Host Excellent Sir-If great achave a claim to the admiration applause of impartial observers. y enforce a duty upon our gratie, when they tend to promote liberty of America. In this point view I consider the generous ofof lord Cochrane, vice-admiral the navy of Chili, to which the iosed letter refers. The highest timents for the cause of mankind be distinguished until now all the

ps of this new son of America; efforts for the emancipation of ru are incessant, and wherever d Cochrane has carried the flag Chili along the coast of the Pacihehas endeavoured to conciliate opinions by the liberal principles which the free governments of s quarter of the globe are establed. Being myself aware of your ellency's satisfaction in every ng that may have influence on the riy of the new world, I have right the homourstle lord's offer rithy of your knowledge, it having nvery satisfactory to the governnt of Chili, although, as I und :r. od, they did not accept of it. God preserve your excellency.

Santiago de Chili, June 28th. 1819. THOMAS GUIDO. gned) To the Most Excellent, the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

No. 3. py of the letter referred to in the

foregoing. Valparaiso, June 21st. 1819. Yost Excellent Sir-1 am very ly that the system of passive dece adopted by the enemy at Calin which he persevered not withading the repeated provocations deupon his vessels of war at that t, has not given me an opportunia to prove to your excellency, in a neer pleasing to my sentiments, much I am devoted to the glori-cause of liberty, the consolidan of which in Chili is not far dis. t to crawn the efforts of your exency. May they be aswayhe now world be a pattern to the

whenever the people groun unthe yoke of military or hereditadespotism! beg leave to request your excelty to accept, as a proof, although y small, of my eagerness to sus | carried it. He gave o the cause of the Independence this, my adopted country, my te of the money captured, and e it applied, to the madufacture ockets; and the treasury wil e to my credit that sum, which t be paid when heaven may please

town your excellency's efforts the liberty of these provinces, most beautiful of the globes tis, indeed, a great satisfaction rep for the first time in my life, se able to express to a governt my desires to promote the li y and happiness of mankind withincurring its public or secret tal hatred.

have the honour, &c. (being COCHRANE.

No. 4.

fact from a private letter, dated antiagode Chiti, June 29th, writorthy of credit, to a gentleman respectability in this city. ur proclamations books and ulation throughout Peru. The eiterial policy proscribes and tigable efforts, but some parriers eight, immediately for leave the tale the them in their memories, after they robbed, or a lid they be abliged to give up or yet to L'Estrange the originale, and aone of them out full tray cluthing, some down to the admiral as and led them before the admiral as and for the Williams out that they have not forgot great with them (at he

independence. Some of deople were, however, tal detachments of the vice few of them rook refuge All the people, in gene the independence; but a cided for want of assistan is to be given, let it be

be sufficient to restraint to sustain the provinces, their resolutions and mea contolidate the opinions to desired and. Five thou could accomplish these of though with great exert we should make efforts: these happy moments, tha may not return in a cents The vice king Peruela

all the forces to the capit pecting the expedition ment, he continues to f line of Callao. Amongs measures for defence adop the attacks of the blockad ron, red-hot shot is in gr for the use of which he w ised by the archbishop, w viously declared we are heretics. St. Andrews, (NB.)

In our last we mention

rival of 14 officers, in

William, who early in J

from Liverpool for S. Am have the following partic them. Early last spring, vereux proposed to raise a brigade consisting of ments, one to be compocers, the other a rifle corp cers were to purchase the sions and find their own e however, in landing in S they were to be repaid t receive the same pay, as tish army. Two ships v tered for the lancer regi the William, commanded L'Estrange, the other th commanded by Go. Ayl officer of the regt. Th sailed from Liverpool July, having on board a 200 men--- f whom 34 w together with L'Estrange mander, and arrived at on the 12th of August f During the passage, N trange, whose whole vie tacy, caused by means of ships company to mutiny gained, he next proposed cers of the regiment, that proceed and plunder e town on the Spanish Mai never to forsake him, and member themselves from lonel then supposed to t them. This proposal. thought proper to refuse ry to every principle of repugnant to their feel tyranny of that monste ty 'L'Estrange,' imme peared-one circumstan ficiently show to what be on deck every four night and day-this afte

so, was refused by all th At Margar tta he insi former proposal concern a d separation from C saying they should canc mer commissions? Fecel irom Gen. English, (a character for cowardice was notorious) and bec fantry regiments. Thes they againstefused, and Admiral Brion, then on to be sent to head qu was refused. When th rived at Margaritta, the more than three weeks p board, and most of it w L'Estrange. A total sta seemed to stare them in at the people on the ist hardly a sufficient quant

visions for their wir su atrange now decided the The aurgeons of the re left it; going on board then in the harbour, as the officers with the